A PLEA FOR THE POLE.

Why the Project of Discovery Should Not Be Abandoned.

National Pride at Stake--What England Proposes to Do.

The True Gateway to the North Pole and Who Discovered It.

KANE-HAYES-HALL.

THE COST OF ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

What Will Be Done with the Tigress?

A GRAND AND FINAL OPPORTUNITY.

A Peep at the Polar Regions - The Lesson Taught by the Polaris.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 1, 1873. Now that the Polaris excitement is at an end, so far as the tate of the missing crew is concerned. the question reverts to the original proposition-"Where is the Pole?" There are doubtless those in the community who will mentally exclaim, "Bother the Pole!" or perhaps denounce the mys terious problem in more emphatic terms. But I venture to assert that, despite the harrowing tales which mark the records of Arctic exploration, there will always be found scores of adventurous spirits to prave everything until the great secret is un-Many regard the scheme of reaching the North Pole, however interesting in a philosophical point of view, as an object of pure curiosity, and not likely to lead to any practical results, while others contend that, apart from the fact of improving our geographical knowledge, it is impossible to conjecture what good results may flow from the discovery. Howbett, so long as the Polar region within the vast ice belt remains unknown, so long will the mystery exercise an irresistible fascination over those who delight in danger or love to enlarge the boundaries of science. It is not my province, neither is it my intention, to discusthe point in all its bearings or any of its bearings; but I cannot regrain from presenting some facts which, in connection with expeditions under the auspices of the United States government, may not prove uninteresting to the people who pay for

That it besits the character of a great maritime nation to embrace every opportunity to extend the basis of natural science needs no comment. England claims many prizes in that respect; but the question of to-day is to what country will fall the honor of reaching that northern point of the surface of the globe which terminates its axis of rotation. Though the ardor of explorers may be dampened by perils and disaster, the mystery will be solved at no distant period. Aside from the results, there is now the strong incentive of national pride which, once properly asserted, must me all barriers which have hitherto seemed insurmountable. It would be folly, as it would be unjust, to deny to England the credit that belongs to her in the matter of Arctic explorations. The names of her heroes have been crystallized by the rigors of the north into imperishable fame. But if untold hardships, dauntless and undagging perseverance and sterling plack have marked the English expeditions in the Arctic seas, it was reserved for American explorers to make known and open TRUE GATEWAY TO THE POLE.

Kane, Hayes and Hall have done more toward the solution of the problem than all the other explorers with waose names the world is familiar. And it requires only a glance at the records to prove this. Whatever may have been the excelent results of other expeditions, though they have all been fruitless, so far as the main issue is con-Haves and Hall, in the face of the most eminent the North Pole, and at the present time the opinion in favor of the route by Smith's Sound is universal. Everybody acquainted with Arctic explorations knows that there are but three gateways to the Polar Sea-li any exist through which its waters mingle with those of the At-lantic and Pacific Oceans. These are Behrings Strait, the so-called Spitzbergen route, and Smith's Sound, at the head of Baffin's Bay. Of these Behring's Stratts has long since been abandoned as hopeless. Little better is the Spitzbergen route, as sad experience has proved, from the time of Barentz down to the present day. True, indeed, the Swedish and German expeditions have obtained high latitudes by this once favorite route, but the heavy northern ice pack seems to bar all progress, and although able arguments have been advanced in support of it many of its enthusiastic adherents have abandoned it in despair. Altogether Smith's Sound seems destined to be the goal through which the triumphant expiorer must pass. Kane, Haves and Hall have proved that it is the only point in the whole circuit of the eightieth parallel where lines of coast stretch towards the Pole. Smith's Sound and Kennedy Channel are navigable in an ordinary favorable season. The Polaris went beyond 82 degrees North from Upernavik in eight days. WHAT ENGLAND PROPOSES TO DO.

But if the English expeditions have hitherto

proved unsuccessful their promoters do not intend that the prize shall slip through their hands unsought. Already have the Royal Geographical Society of England presented a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Lord of the Admiralty, urging with remarkable earnest-ness the advisability of sending out without delay another Arctic expedition. The memorialists assert that experience has proved the woute in the direction of Spitzbergen to be impracticable, and that Arctic authorities are unanimous in the opin ion that "the route by Baffin's Bay and Smith's Sound promises the largest amount of valuable scientific results comwith the best assurance of safety." They add, moreover, that every first class power of Europe and America, except England, has sent forth expeditions for Arctic discovery during the last twelve years, that these attempts have been watched with the deepest interest and not without some feelings of shame by the press and people of Great Britain, and there is now a very general feeling in this country that the time has come for us again to assert our old pre-eminence in the field of Arctic discovery." It is very plain, therefore, that England is bound to struggle for the prize; not in the old paths, but in the track of Kane and Hayes, whose narratives have made the world wonder at the extent of human endurance. FRASIBILITY OF THE PROJECT.

There is no doubt the tragic history of the Polaris will tend to lessen the desire among the people of the United States for further Arctic research. The startling termination of the expedition may, perhaps, suspend for the present the idea of resuming the project, yet so far from there being anything in the details published to deter the enterprise as unfeasible, Hall's discoveries have given a fresh impulse to Arctic exploration. It is now proved beyond all question that the const of Greenland stretches towards the Pole within 300 miles of the mysterious spot. The "Open Polar Sca" of Morton is no more. It is now known as Polaris Bay. It was not until the Polaris was in latitude 82 deg. 16 min. that heavy ice was met, and there is reason to believe she could have gone farther had the opinions of those on

poard not been divided on the subject. Hall was ter of the deepest regret that the attempt was not made. The hypothesis that Greenland is prolonged past the Pole has yet to be determined, but on one point there can be no mistake—that the route adopted by Kane and Hayes is the correct one. The dangers of Arctic exploration, moreover, have been greatly exaggerated. Experience has taught sound and wholesome lessons. The days of navigating ice-laden seas have passed. Haphazard aggestions in the construction of ships for battling with the ice would not now be listened to while the severity of an Arctic winter dwindles down to nothing when counteracted by the scientific measures known to explorers of the present day. I do not say that the rigors of the climate are less terrible than they were 200 years ago, but they are narmless when properly prepared for. Indeed, the occupants of many a tenement house in the city of New York suffer far more keenly the hardships of winter than would a band of intrepid and experienced explorers in the vast wilderness of ice known as the Polar regions. The discovery of the North Pole and its mysterious surroundings is only a matter of time. The question is who shall be first in the race.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

If Kane and Hayes have—according to the universally acknowledged opinion—discovered the true gateway to the Pole, let us a pause a moment to inquire what the authorities at Washington are going to do about it—a phrase not more iamiliar than forcible and to the point. I have already intimated that the English government are determined to finish what cost so much in 1853 and 1860 to commence. Kane was the first civilized man who landed on and examined the shores of Smith's Sound. Hayes followed with greater success. Hall's heroic efforts, baffled as they were by petty jealousies and discord, have made the pathway easier still. Little remains to be accomplished at this late day. And what is to be the result of their combined labors? While at Upernavik Governor Rudoiph informed me that prior to the arrival of the Juniata at that place two whalers had been there—the now famous Arctic. whalers had been there—the now famous Arcti and the Erie. On board of one of them was Com mander Markham, of the Royal Navy, specially sent out to make preliminary observations for an English Polar expedition next season. He had made arrangements, the Governor said, for seal-skin clothing, and the expedition, he thought, would arrive at Upernavik some time in June. The Royal Geographical Society of England favors the route by Smith's Sound. The rest need not be told.

would arrive at Upernavik some time in June, the Royal Geographical Society of England favors the route by Smith's Sound. The rest need not be told.

IS THERE NO REMEDY?

It is very clear that the time is last approaching when the North Pofe will no longer be a mystery. There are those, of course, who will inquire what benefit can accrue from ploughing through, fields of ice in search of an uncertainty? Why run further risks in quest of a phantom? But who can tell what important results may flow from its discovery? So long as it remains a secret it will possess a charm wholly irresistible. It will continue to arrest the attention of the scientific world and draw towards its magic circle the bold, the brave and the adventurous who love truth for its own sake. In the great and absorbing contest on behalf of science is America to be left behind? Is the highway already marked out amid peril and suffering to be abandone of True, money has been layishly expended in the fitting out of the memorable expedition of 'Ti, and again in the search expedition of the present year. But if that very expenditure can yet be turned to good account, would it not be wise to adopt the means? There still remains a way by which, at least, part of the sum so spent may be utilized with credit and, perhaps, renown to the government.

THE TIGRESS.

Few have any idea what it costs to fit out an Arctic expedition—especially one that leaves a navy yard. I am under the mark when I state that a quarter of a million did not cover the expenses of the fill-starred exploring steamer Folaris, And, although she reached the highest latitude ever attained by any vessel, she was never fitted for the task. Now, if it cost that amount or nearly so to equip the Polaris, it will be found on examination that the purchase and fitting out of the Tigress were not, much less. In the first place, she was bought by the government or \$60,000. The construction department, including the alterations on deck, would not be less than \$95,000; the equipment department, inc went from Upermayik to Littleton Island in three days, and could probably have gone farther than the latitude attained by the Polaris. I learn from Captain Bartlett, of the whaling steamer Hector, who spoke the Tigress at Niantlik, Cumberland Intet, not long since, that she had encountered little or no lee in the search for the missing crew of the Polaris, so that it is safe to assume she is in as good condition, or nearly so, as when she left the Navy Yard.

as good condition, or hearly so, as when she left the Navy Yard.

The DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

What is to be done with the Tigress? She will be here perhaps within a week or a fortnight. With the exception of about three months' provision her out it remains the same. And new the question arises, what is to become of her? If resold to the original owner, her stores and spendid apphances for Arctic explorations will of course be sacrificed. Should the original owner refuse to take her back, she may be put up at anction, stores and all, and most assuredly they would not bring the one-fifth part of the first cost. Under the circumstances and in view of the facts already recited, the duty of the government is

cited, the duty of the government is very piam. With everything at its command that the most accomplished and experienced explorer could desire—never was vessel better fitted for the Artic seas than the Tigress—it would seem a pity to allow perhaps the last opportunity to pass without a final effort for the long sought prize. Aiready have the two expeditions cost enough, but the expense of the third would be comparatively nothing, everything being already provided. In previous letters i have alluded to the fact that coal can be found in abundance at Disco Island, not twelve hours' run from Godhaven, and less than thrity miles from Rhetenbenk. A small barty from the Juniata mined at the very first attempt over twenty tons in a few hours, so that, so far as mel its concerned, no apprehension could be a successed of admirably adapted for Arctic exploration, it certainly seems more reasonable, as it would be more profitable, to employ her in behalf of science, it cannot be denied that these adventurous explorations redound, in most cases, to the national honor and repute. Every new discovery subserves the public good, and the public laws a right to expect sometiming from the large expenditure of money that has already been made. There is nothing to prevent the Tigress remaining mitact at the Navy Yard ali winter and starting north in the spring. Regarding the risk of such expeditions the letter of the Knowledge gained concerning the proper organization of travelling parties, Arctic exploration, under judicious leadership, is not unduly dangerous. But our own American explorers have, and danner and death, already pointed out the true nighway to the Pole. Of these two have passed away, and only Hayes remains. Who is better fitted to lead scientifically the expedition of 18/4? If the lamented Hall brought his vessel above 82 degrees, it should not be regotten that Hayes, when he carried his little schooner above 78 degrees, had no steam to ald him. It is absurd to send-incorporation of the carried his little schooner

and pursued the Juniata up the coast of Labrador, overhauling ner at midnight over sixty miles from St. Johns. We were heading for Cumberland Sound to continue the search—a hopeless mission considering the character of the vessel. The pluck and intelligence displayed by Mr. Malloy on the occasion referred to have elicited the warmest admiration from not only the officers and men of the Juniata but from the entire population of St. Johns. He saved an expenditure of perhaps \$10,000, and as this is not the first occasion on which his ability and perseverance have been exercised for the advantage of his country. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a gredit to the government he represents.

THE ADVENT OF THE TIGRESS.

The Tigress will snortly arrive here. You have already been advised by telegraph that she was met by the whishing steamer Hector at Manthick Harbor, Cumberland Inlet, not long since. All were well on board, and little or no lee had been encountered. The Tigress, after leaving Godhavn, August 25, had crossed over Davis Strait to continue the search for the missing people. She left Manthick Harbor for lytiktout, where provision had previously been made for coal, and it was the intention of her commander to return to St. Johns about the middle of October. The Juniata awaits her arrival.

PITTSBURG DRIVING PARK.

First Day of the Fall Trotting Meeting-Tom Britton the Winner of the Three Minute Purse and the 2:45 Con-

PITTSBURG. Pa., Oct. 7, 1873. The fall meeting of the Pittsburg Driving Park opened this afternoon with brilliant prospects of a successful meeting. The track was in excellent condition, the light rain of yesterday laying the dust and making everything decidedly pleasant. The attendance was large, and considerable money wagered on the two events of the day.

THREE MINUTE PURSE. The first race was for a purse of \$1,250, for three minute horses. There were fourteen entries and six starters, these being T. H. Williams' bay gelding Tom Britton, H. B. Miller's bay mare Bulah, C. M. Wilson's bay mare Frank, George Brown's black at. Wilson's bay mare Frank, George Brown's black gelding Hiram, T. Wilson's bay mare Aleri, and W. E. Kirker's Young Toronto. In this race, though Bulah was the laverite, she falled to show once in frent. Tom Britton took first and second heats; not, however, with ease, for he was pushed vigorously for first place by Hiram and Frank. The third heat was easily won by Tom Britton, amid the cheers of those who bought pools on him when he sold very low.

SUMMABY.

PITTSBURG DRIVING PARK, PITTSBURG, Oct. 7,
1873.—Purse of \$1,256, for horses that never trotted
better than three minutes; mile heats, best three

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Pool Selling Last Evening on the Second Day of the Fall Racing at Jerome

Pools were sold last night at the Jockey Club ooms, Twenty-seventh street and Madison avenue: at the rooms of Mr. Chamberlin, No. 1,146 Broadway, and at Johnson's, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, on to-day's racing at Jerome Park, the following being an average:-

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DEXTER PARK BACES.

Goldsmith Maid the Winner of the Free For All Purse, and Lady Fairfield the Running Contest. CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1873.

The closing races of the Dexter Park Meeting took place yesterday. The first was a free for all event, for a purse of \$5,000, for which the entries were Goldsmith Maid, Gloster and Bashaw, Jr. The Maid won in three straight heats. Time, 2:23\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}{2}\)—2:20\(\frac{1}\)—2:20\

Weaving a Net Around a New York

Dr. Comins, No. 143 West Twenty-sixth street is now in the Eighteenth precinct station New York, and by to-morrow will be in the jail a Jersey City. The requisition for his surrends will be served to-day on Governor Dix. The arres was made upon information volunteered by the parties now in prison charged with the murder of the unfortunate Newark girlida Vail, at Jersey City. A card, bearing his name and address, was found among the papers and leters belonging to Mrs. Metzler. At the opening of the October Term of Court yesterday forenout Judge Bedie charged the Grand Jury in reference to cases of abortion. He said that under the law accomplices will be competent witnesses and made compelled to testify against other persons There is great public anxiety as to the result of the inquest in this case. Jersey City. The requisition for his surrend

Doctor in the Case.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.

On Friday last a very respectable appearing and well dressed man, about forty-five years of age, called at French's Hotel, and, registering his name as John Murphy, asked for a room, which was assigned him. He drank to excess, and on Monday was so ill as to require the services of a physician. The doctor scemed to think his patient was suffering from overdoses of stimulants, and prescribed accordingly. The invalid was comparatively comfortable on Monday evening, but yesterday morning he was foundlying dead on the bod with all his clothes on. Coroner Keenan was notlifed, and caused the remains to be removed to an undertaker's, where Wooster Beach, M. D., will make a post-mortem examination. Some Catholic clergymen of this city who took charge of the remains of deceased telegraphed to his triends in Massachusetts. On examining his effects after death it was discovered from an inscription on the case of his gold watch that the deceased was key James Poley, a Catholic clergyman, of Hoosac Tunnel, Mass. The watch had been presented to Mr. Foley by the Catholics of Hoosac Tunnel. called at French's Hotel, and, registering his name

EVANGELISM AND THE PULPIT.

A Display of International Religious Oratory. .

Dr. Parker, of England, and Henry Ward Beecher.

THE APOSTLE PAUL AS A PREACHER.

What the Modern Pulpit

Dr. Arnott on Christian Doctrine and Christian Life.

RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR EDUCATION.

The Sessions at St. Paul's Methodist Church and Broadway Tabernacle.

The sessions of the Evangelical Alliance Conference were distinguished yesterday by an increasing interest and an augmented attendance. The principal feature was the international pulpit oratory, as witnessed in the addresses of Dr. Parker, of London, England, and Henry Ward Beecher. Both these distinguished men were called upon to address the overflow of the Madison square church audience at Association Hall, and the reception of each by both audiences was most enthusiastic and complimentary. It will be seen in another column that Mr. Beecher was invited by the English delegation to visit England next year. No definite answer was given by Mr. Reecher, but the indications seemed to be that he would comply with the request.

To-day the Conference visit Brooklyn, and at a public meeting in the Academy of Music, in the evening, addresses will be delivered by Dr. John Hall, Mr. Beecher and distinguished foreign dele-

Association Hall.

The Conference opened its session at this hall yesterday morning by the singing of the hymn

Joy to the world, the Lord is come. Let earth receive her King, after which the Rev. Dr. Harrison, of London, led

the audience in prayer. MORE INVITATIONS TO THE FOREIGN DELEGATES.

Dr. McCosh invited the delegates of the Conference to visit the College and Seminary of Princeton, N. J., an opportunity for which would be

afforded by special train on Monday next, where the train to Washington would wait for three hours to afford them that opportunity. THE INVITATION TO MIAGARA FALLS.

Dr. PRIME, in giving the following announcement as to Niagara Falls, explained that it was arranged long ago by the United States Evangelical Alliance to invite the foreign delegates to visit Niagara Falls, and an appropriation to cover the expense thereof had been made. This had been somewhat anticipated, however, by the action of the Eric Railroad Company, and the Doctor proceeded to read a letter from that company inviting all the delegates, either in parties or as a body, to a visit to Niagara Falls and return, for which a visit to Niagara Falls and return, for which special coaches had been assigned. Dr. Prime had explained that it would be necessary for the card of each delegate to be countersigned by the Secretary of the Alliance.

Dr. STOUGHTON moved a vote of thanks to the Eric Company for their very kind offer, and this was seconded by Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL.

INVITATION OF THE MAYOR AND THE COMMON COUN-

Dr. PRIME read the message of Mayor Have-Dr. PRIME read the message of Mayor Have-meyer and the resolution of the Common Council, in which the Alliance was asked to name a day to visit the public institutions of the city and become for that day the guests of the city. The arrangements for carrying into effect the audience delegated to the Programme Committee. The Rev. C. Dallas Marston, M. A., of London, and a delegate from Montreal, proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the Mayor and Com-mon Council for their very kind and thoughtful invitation.

ADDRESS BY A SCOTCH DELEGATE. ADDRESS BY A SCOTCH DELEGATE.

The Rev. Dr. Arnorr opened the session, which was devoted to papers on the general topic—
"Christian Life"—by reading a paper on "The Relation, Vital and Casual, Between Christian Doctrine and Christian Life." In the course of the

reading he said:—

Much mischief is done in the world by a wanton or ignorant divorce of the link of connection between doctrine and life. There are two errors, equal and, opposite, Those who teach high doctrine, and wink at slippery practice in themselves and others, tall into the pit at the right hand; those who preach up all the charities, and ignore or denounce the truth and the faith that grasp it, fall into the pit on the left. Let not one man say, I have roots, and another, I have fruits. If you have roots let us see what fruit they bear; if you would have truit cherish the roots where they grow. The mercies of God constitute the motive force. A consecrated life is the expected result. A class of men is springing up and pressing to the front in our day who laud charity at the expense of truth. The truth, exterior to the human mind, which God has preserved in his Word, they ignore as unnecessary rather than denounce as talse doctrine, as truth fixed and independent; they seem too think a hindrance rather than a help toward their expected milensium of charity. In their view a man may, indeed, become a model of goodness although he believed none of them. In order to elevate love they depress faith. For our convenience they have compressed the essence of them. In order to elevate love they depress faith. For our convenience they have compressed the essence of their system into a phrase that so coupact and portable. "A grain of charity is worth a ton of dogma." The maxim is well constructed, and its meaning is by no means obscure. If it were true I should have no fault to find with it. But, as I have seen a mechanic, after the rule applied to his work gave unequivocal decision on its form, turning the rule round and trying it the other way, lest some mistake should occur; so in this important matter before us, it may be of use to extress the same maxim is another form lest any fallacy should have no fault to find with it. But, as I have seen a mechanic, after the rule applied to his work gave unequivocal deci

Papers were afterwards read by the Rev. Richard Fulier, D.D., Baltimore, Ind.; and the Rev. William Nast, D.D., Cincinnati, Ohio, on "Personal Religion; Its Aids and Hindrances."

william Nast, D.D., Cincinnati, Ohio, on "Personal Religion; Its Aids and Hindrances."

THE APTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. ADAMS announced near the close of the morning session that in consequence of the interest of the session to be held in the Madison Square Church in the aiternoon the Committee on Programme had decided to dear the reading of the remaining papers for that day until the evening. This arrangement, as far as the opening of the hall was concerned, was deviated from, in consequence of the immense crowd that was unable to obtain admission into the Madison avenue church blocking up the sidewalk and the streets. It was stated that the ministers who were announced to read papers and deliver addresses in the church would duplicate their delivery in Association Hall. To this place Dr. Parker, Mr. Beecher and Dr. Kidder went, and there found the hall crowded in every part. In an interval of waiting for the arrival of Dr. Parker from the church, after Mr. Beecher had finished his address, to the repeated calls of the audience the Rev. Dr. John Hall ascended the platform, and, on the invitation of the presiding clergy man, delivered an address.

He explained what his idea of a minister's duty was, and, in eloquent terms, showed how the minister's mind should be thoroughly inclined with the love of Christ, that the enthusiasm of the preacher's helef might be communicated to his hearers. As to sensational preaching, he believed that the preacher bedeef might be communicated to his hearers. As to sensational preaching, he believed that the preacher who could sir the people's hearts to an appreciation of the divine truths heig expounded did the work of the pulpit, and that wherever the lite of Christ was held up before an audience in such a manner that hearers' hearts were moved by the great truths that were involved in the Saviour's love for men there was a noble work done and such a work as it was the duty of the minister to perform.

Dr. Parker and Dr. Kidder followed, giving substantially the same address, referr

Dr. Parker and Br. Kidder followed, giving substantially the same address, reterred to below.

"The spirit of hearing" that manifested itself so

significantly on Sunday evening appeared again. in renewed vigor yesterday afternoon at the announcement that Dr. Parker and Henry Ward Beecher would deliver addresses on the "Pulpit of the Age." The arrangements at the above church

were intended to afford the fullest opportunity hear those addresses to do so; and, therefore, the body of the church was reserved for the dele gates and the holders of tickets for Association Hail, the north gallery for theological students of Hall, the north gallery for the ological students of all denominations, and the remaining space for the general public. The church proved utterly inadequate to accommodate those who desired to be present, and an arrangement was made for the duplication of the addresses at Association Hall, which was speedily crowded also. Charles iteed, Esq., M. P. of London, pressided.

DR. PARKER'S ADDRESS.

The Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., of London, read a paper on "The Puipit of the Age."

The Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., of London, read a paper on "The Pulpit of the Age."

He said that he was very glad, as an Engishman to have an opportunity in this country of speaking upon the subject of preaching, because of oligit of England has been laid under considerable oblight of England has been laid under considerable oblight of England has been laid under considerable oblight of the United States, Only at the years ago he saw a remarkable illustration of this. The laite lamented and honored John Angell James, author of "The Anxious Inquirer," probably known to all those then present, said, in a great meeting, that he ower very much of the liberty and power of his ministry to the influence of an American preacher, and who is known and loved by us, and he reterred to the Rev. Dr. William Patton, whom he (Dr. Parker) had seen, since he ascended the platform, was present in the audience. In reterence to the topic on which he was to speak, he referred to the apostole injunction of Paul as to preaching, and said that if we wished to return to the original power of the preaching of former days, that apostole injunction must be observed. If Paul were asked as to the secret of his preaching, he would say that it was in preaching "Christ crucified," in preaching "The unsearchable riches of Christ," A man who knows his business as a preacher preaches the Gospel itself, and with a supreme desire to make it understood. Paul not only told us what to preach, but he told us how to preach it. It was not to be with the wisdom. He says:—'I came not with excellency of speech or wisdom." Why, this law as to preaching would desire him in the him is a preached to which should conduct and pervade our ministry. He tells us that when he preached it was in weakness, which trembing, humility of mind and many tears. "I warn every one," he says, "inght and day with tears." This was the one secret of the Apostic's power. He did not do his work after the Saturday night manner of shaking out of his considerable of ingent and of his pre

DR. KIDDER'S ADDRESS.
The Rev. Dr. KIDDER, Professor, of Theological leminary, Madison, N. J., read a paper on the

same subject.

ADDRESS BY MR. BEECHER.

The Rev. HENRY WARD EEECHER, who returned from Association Hall, where he had spoken to a large audience, was received with loud cheers:—

from Association Hail, where he had spoken to a large audience, was received with loud cheers:—

In the course of his address, which was extemporaneous and one of his best efforts, he said that it was asked sometimes, in these days of advanced civilization, whether the ministry was needed. He proceeded to show that there was no school of science or law that could satisfy the spiritual wants of man except that which was found in a Christian ministry. That special knowledge of man's nature that was essential to a right dealing with this side of humanity could only be found in that ministry. Paul spoke of this in the Epistle to the Corinthians, when he refers to the weakness and the trembling with which he preached the Gospel. After dilating upon the motive power of Paul's preaching, and also the ministrations of Christ, he proceeded to define the characteristics of a ministry that should have a lasting influence, and said that it must be a ministry that should stand death, and that shall last forever. This greatness of goodness that should neet the wants of man was made manifest in the Lord Jesus Christ. What was it that the modern ministry wanted? It wanted a sympathy for man. A mother did not seek a nurse for a babe who talked to her child out of a book. What was wanted was a unity of heart. Men were to preach, not by reason of wisdom, but because God was in them, and because our souls were filled with the love of Christ. Men, too, were to become enthusiasts in their preaching. There was a great deal too much rear of this enthusiasm. Preachers were airaid of being considered tools. Cheers.) What, then, is it that the modern pulpit wantet. Cheers, it meets just the sense of sintulness in man; the remedial torces in the hands of man, and the power to believe in their efficacy; its work as a Divine efficacy and the belief in the immortality of man. In reference to the man the preaching.

At the conclusion of the address the doxology

was sung and Mr. Beecher pronounced the oenediction.

THE ENGLISH DELEGATION AND MR. EEECHER.
The English delegates, including the Rev. Dr.
Stoughton and Mr. Charies Reed, member of
Parliament from London, met Mr. Beecher, at the
close of the scrvices, in the parlor of the church,
and presented him with a letter, addressed to him
by the London Missionary Society, asking him to
preach the anniversary sermon of the Society, next
year, in London. The request of the official
letter was supplemented by earnest invitations from the respective delegates and also
by Dr. Parker, who is desirous of securing Mr. Beecher for the opening services of a
new church he was building in the city of London
at a cost of \$250,000, and which will be completed
nextyear. Mr. Beecher said he would give the request his most serious consideration, and would
communicate with the writer of the letter. He
said he should like to go to England very much,
and he was very anxious to do something for Dr.
Parker; for when he (Mr. Beecher) was in England, during the war, Dr. Parker was about the
only man in Manchester to stand by him. The
delegation retired, having great faith that the
object of their interview had been almost accomplished.

Programme for To-Day.

Programme for To-Day.

Devotional service in the Madison square church (Madison avenue, corner of Twenty-lourth street) at nine o'clock A. M., to continue for three-quarters of an hour. There will be three sections for this day; each of which will hold only a morning session, at ten o'clock.

The first section will meet in Association Hall.

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General Topic—"Popery Since, the Vatican Council—
Ultramontanism."—I. "The Dogma of intallibility as
Promulgated by the Vatican Council—Nominal Protestantism." Professor I. A. Dorner, D.D., University of
Berlin; Professor Roswell D. Hitchcock, D.D., Li., D.,
Union Theological Seminary, New York. 2. "Revival of
Popery in France; Pligrimages, &c." Rev. George Fisch,
D.D., Paris. 3. "The German Empire and Modern Ultramontanism." Rev. Leopold Witte, Coethen, Prussia.

D. D., Paris. 3. "The German Empire and Modern of tramontanism." Rev. Leopold Witte, Cotthen, Prussia. The second section will meet in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church.

General topic—"The Old Catholics in conflict with Romanism." I. "Papal Infallibility and Old Catholicism." Professor W. Krait, D. D., University of Bonn, Prussia. A paper from the Old Catholic Congress recently heid at Constance, signed by Bishop Reinkens, Professor Dr. Von Schulte and others, addressed to the Conterence. "Professor C. Pronier, D. D., Theological Seminary, Free Church, Geneva. 3. "Kame's Appeal to Educated Professor Mer. Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. The third section will meet in the Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, northwest corner of Twenty-second street.

General topic—"The Principles of the Reformation and

Presbyterian church, northwest corner of Twentysecond street.

General topic—'The Principles of the Reformation and
the Evangelization of Roman Catholic Countries.''—1.
'Roman and Reformed Doctrine of Justification.' Right
Rev. George D. Cummins, D. D., Kentucky,'' 2. "Protessor George P. Pisher, D. D.,
Yaie College, New Haven, Conn. 3. "Evangelization of
Roman Catholies in France." Rev. T. Lorriaux, Paris.
4. "Religious Liberty." President Airah Hovey, D. D.,
Newton theological Institution, Massachusetts. 3. The
Training Required to Emable Protestant Ministers Effectually to Meet the Intellectual Demands of the Age."
There will be no alternoon or evening session of
the Conference in New York. At two o'clock P. M.
the invited guests of the Conference will take carriages at Association Hall for a drive to Brooklyn
and Prospect Park. After a social reception of the
foreign delegates, at the Brooklyn Academy of
Music, at six o'clock P. M., a public meeting will
be held in the same building at half-past seven
P. M.

A SERMON BY DR. PARKER.

Dr. Parker will preach this evening in the Church

Mr. Williams, of London, both of whom spoke upon the same question. They stated that they believed that it was the duty of the State to provide moral instruction for the people.

LECTURE BY PRESIDENT POINTER.

The second paper of the day was read by President Noah Porter, D. D., LL.D., of Yale College, upon "Modern Literature in its relation to Christianity." He spoke in part as follows:—

I omit the progress of literature in the last two centuries, which has placed it shead of the sciences. Its influence upon society, the forum, and the church were never so great as now. There never was a time when the public could be so influenced by the criticism of newspaper iterature. In philosophy the work of literature seems more potent than the argumentality skill of the author. I divide the present age of literature into two great classes:—First. That class friendly to Christianity, and second, that class unfriendly to Christianity. We shall only touch upon the second class. Christianity must be regarded in reference to its assumptions, its facts, its troths and the life it enforces. The present age of literature is exceedingly epicurean and atheistic. Pantheism is the ruling leature, and Carlyle and Emerson have employed the most copious diction to disguise the person of the true God. Matthew Arnold sets forth the only God whom literature can recognize. Scores of attractive movels are appearing which set forth that pantheism is the only true doctrine. The pantheism of modera literature is more a sentiment than it is a speculiation. But literature is more a sentiment than it is a speculiation.

tians.

This closed the morning session, the phisosophical section adjourning until half-past seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

This section reassembled at M. Paul's church in the evening, President Anderson, Li.D., of Rochester, presiding, at which time the discussion on religious and secular education was resumed. A paper on the subject was read by the Rev. Dr. A. L. Simpson, of Derby, England. Many other speakers expressed their opinious on the interesting subject.

The Fourth Section met last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway. Mr. Charles Reed, M. P., of London, presided. The church was filled in every part. The service was opened by the singing by the choir of the aria "Now we are Ambassadors," of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," which was followed by the chorus "How Lovely are the Messengers," also from Mendelssohn.

The first speaker was the Rev. Dr. NEWTON, of Philadelphia, who said that though the young of the Church were cared for, yet we had to solve the question as to how we were to teach those who were not of the Church. It was important that

question as to how we were to teach those who were not of the Church. It was important that the children should be instructed, for God had so willed it. We might imagine the Saviour addressing every heart when he appealed to Peter:—"Feed my lambs." The Sunday school has an agency especially adapted to obey this command of Jesus, The Sunday school gave an opportunity to the working taient of the young men of the Church, There was here a field for those who were full of an energy for Christ. The Sunday school was an aid for the study of the Gospel, and helped the pastor to prepare to instruct the children in Bible subjects.

The speaker urged the plous influences which the Sunday school was sure to exert in the future life of the Sunday school child, and spoke strongly, in conclusion, of the super-sunficiency of denominationalism.

Mr. Charles Reed, M. P., of London, spokenext, and said that looking back for ninety-two years since Robert Raikes, in the city of Gloucester, established his little school the progress of the Sunday school had been rapid. The schools of England had not been so well attended as the efforts made in their behalf had deserved. The question was not now whether our children should be taught to read and write, but how should our children to religiously educated. There were three classes that should be in the Sunday school—the children of the stolid and the low, the children of the artisans and the children of our church members. The school belonged to the Church, and it was the Church had the sand was a dormant power in the church, and it was a disgrace that k was in the church, and it was a disgrace that k was in the church, and it was a disgrace that k was in the church, and it was a disgrace that k was in the church and it was a disgrace that k was in the church and it was a disgrace that k was in the church and it was a disgrace that k was in the church and it was a disgrace that k was in the church and it was a disgrace that k was in the church and it was the church and it was a disgrac day school system. There was a dormant power in the church, and it was a disgrace that it was not exercised in behalf of the Sunday school. Not much more than high moral training could be expected in the public schools; but he expected something higher in religious schools. National education had its limits; Christian education had

no limit.

The Rev. NATHANIEL WEISS, of Paris, was next The Rev. NATHANIEL WEISS, of Paris, was next introduced, who, though not a delegate from any particular church, took an interest in Sunday schools. He gave a historic sketch of Sunday schools in France, and went back to show how, in 1810, a Protestant Sunday school was established in France with the aid of English funds. He then expiained how the association to which he belonged was established in 1851 and the great assistance Sunday schools had received from Albert Woodruff. There were now in France 960 Sunday schools. All classes, rich and poor, were received in these schools. They could not understand in France that there should be a Sunday school for the rich and another for the poor. Yet religious liberty didnot exist in France. The speaker then proceeded to show how Protestant Sunday schools were worked in France, and the difficulties that were experienced, owing to the comparative difference in the number of Catholics and Protestants in that country.

The New Dr. Vincent was next introduced, and

The Rev. Dr. Vincent was next introduced, and The Rev. Dr. Vincent was next introduced, and he began pleasantly by saying that he had forgotten his manuscript. He then went on to say that the family was the great school of religion. He believed that children from their very earliest years should be brought to church. He did not think that the Sunday school should be considered as a school for children—it should be a service having the school element, and should be a part of the Church, a spiritual service for Bible growth. As a mark of the growth of the Sunday school system, the speaker mentioned the fact that next year there would be 7,000,000 scholars studying the same Bible lesson every Sunday. This was the work of the international Sunday School Union.

After the doxology the meeting separated.

HOW TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT.

Informal Session of the Senate Commit-

tee on Elections. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elec-

ions met in secret session yesterday afternoon, in room 47 of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Present were Senators Anthony, Morton, Bayard and Carpenter. As five members constitute a quorum of the commusic, at six o'clock P. M., a public meeting will be held in the same building at hali-past seven P. M.

Dr. Parker will preach this evening in the Church of the Disciples (br. Hepworths), Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, at hali-past seven o'clock.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. The philosophical section of the Evangelical Alliance reassembled yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, at St. Paul's church, on Fourth avenue. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Jonkins, of London, England, was appointed chairman of the day.

Religious Ann Secular Reveath Education, "was read by the Rev. Language of the day, entitled, "Religious and Secular Education," was read by the Rev. Junes H. Rigg, D. D., of the Wesleyan Training College, Westuffinster, England.

Dr. Rigg stated that the would take a purely European view of the question. In 10 olano, where purely scular schools exist, authold preceptors are appointed in the communities where that denomination prevails. The conductive of the cherry of the pastion, having alount two milhon posits of the communities. The poor law guardians pay the fees. The covernment pays for the secular results of secular education, there are 11,000 publicly inspected departments of the Church of knaland during the last sixty years. The School Board schools number only a guardian pay the fees. The covernment pays for the secular results of secular education. There are 11,000 publicly inspected departments of the Church of knaland during the last sixty years. The School Board schools musber only a guardian pay the fees the communities, which it has established, and when the whoic country will be supplied with schools. In a liftist schools the constitute and the communities of the Church of knaland during the last sixty years. The School Board schools make the following the constitute probably recommend the communities which it she setablished, and when the whoic country will be supplied with schools the Guestion she constitute and the province of the Church of kngland will conduct their wor mittee nothing definite was done, and the Senators held merely an informal conversation in regard to